



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY  
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WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28.

It is reported that President Hayes, in an interview with some gentlemen from Louisiana, yesterday, told them that all they had to do was to be patient; that all would come out right; that he was steadfast in the course he had marked out, and that they should not be disappointed. Every man who has any real interest in the welfare of the South hopes that the words of Mr. Hayes may not be disproved by his acts; but after quietly submitting for eight long and dreary years to such treatment as no people were ever before subjected to by their own countrymen, surely no reasonable man can complain of the impatience of the Louisiana. The only wonder is that they have borne the indignities, impositions and outrages that have been inflicted upon them as patiently as they have, and Mr. Hayes should not be surprised if they are urgent in their appeals for relief, and for his complying with the terms of the contract by which he was peacefully inaugurated, when every day's continuance of the existing condition of affairs adds to their sufferings with cumulative effect. We hope Mr. Hayes, unlike Gen. Grant, reads the newspapers, and, if he does, that such extracts as the following from the New York papers may induce him to delay no longer his proposed measures of relief:

"Southern bonds continue neglected. The remark attributed to Mr. Hayes that the Nicholls government has 'no legal courts,' and that the decisions of his Supreme Court are 'worthless,' is viewed with alarm by buyers of Southern securities, and they have withdrawn from the market."

Mr. Wendell Phillips' lecture, published elsewhere in today's Gazette, is a most characteristic production, his peculiarities being malignant and inveterate hatred of the South, which he cherishes as a religion, and his boldness in manifesting that hatred, not by acts that might result in injury to the corporeal portion of his existence, but by proclaiming it as the war horse sniffs the battle—front afar. The lecture is a gospel of cowardly animosity clothed in brave words, but it contains several truths, among them the assertion that the bloody shirt is the chief element of strength in the radical party, and that deprived of that element Mr. Hayes would have but a sorry figure in the late election. But Mr. Phillips tells the Southern people nothing they did not know before. They were as well aware previous to the delivery of his lecture as they will be after they read it, that though the radicals inaugurated Mr. Hayes President, Mr. Blaine, with his Mulligan letters, Caldwell dispatch, Pacific bonds, Lyons propensities, and brain fag managery, is still the dedicated commander, and this knowledge is what induces them to fear the President may not be strong enough to carry out his conciliatory promises.

The civil service reforms adopted by all the heads of the government departments seem to consist in the publication of rules for the retention in office of all of Gen. Grant's appointees—who were so instrumental in securing the success of Mr. Hayes—except in cases where a particular friend is to be favored, or an especial service to be required.

The Gulf Exchange of New York will be permanently dissolved on the 30th proximo, when the gamblers who have kept it up will have to devise other means of excitement. It is to be hoped that the plan they adopt may not result as disadvantageously to the general interests of the country as that they have just resolved to abandon.

#### Governor Hampton.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 28—10 a. m. Gov. Hampton, Attorney General Conner, and Gen. Butler reached here on the southern train this morning. An immense crowd of people, accompanied by a band of music, met them at the depot. A reception speech was made by Hon. A. M. Waddell, Gov. Hampton and Gen. Butler replied. Gov. Hampton said he would ask no recognition at the hands of the President. He had been fairly elected by the people of South Carolina, and he believed, if the democratic party administered the government of that State, peace, prosperity, and happiness would follow.

GOLDSPORO, N. C., March 28—2:16 p. m. Gov. Hampton and party passed this point at noon. Two attempts were made to delay the train by misplaced switches. At Timmons-ville, Florence, Walmer, and Magolia the citizens turned out in great force and cheered enthusiastically for Hampton. Bands of music, handshaking and handkerchief waving accompanied every demonstration. Gov. Hampton briefly addressing the crowds from the platform of the car. The gist of his remarks was that having been elected Governor of South Carolina, and being recognized by the people as such, he intended to exercise his rights. His visit was merely a matter of personal courtesy to the President.

GOV. HAMPTON'S SPEECH.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 28—1:45 p. m. The following is a verbatim extract of Gov. Hampton's speech here this morning:

My Friends: I go to Washington simply to state before the President the fact that the people of South Carolina have elected me governor of that State. I go there to say to him that we ask no recognition from any President. We claim the recognition from the votes of the people of the State. I go there to assure him that we are not fighting for party, but that we are fighting for the good of the whole country. I am going there to demand our rights. Nothing less and no help me God to take nothing less. I go to tell him the condition that South Carolina has been in for years past; that our people have been under disadvantages never encountered by any other people on this continent. That they carried the election, were successful and that they propose to enjoy the fruits of their victory.

The ship Winchester and bark Monte Tabor heretofore reported ashore at Cape Henry are getting off, but the latter is breaking to pieces.

#### CITY COUNCIL.

A regular meeting of the City Council was held last night.

#### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This Board met at 7:45 p. m., all the members being present.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Claims, reported back three bills of John L. Boyer, for paving alleys under the order of the Board of Health. He said the committee could not agree as to the bills, and thought the Board of Health should have paid them at first.

Mr. Armstrong thought the bills should be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Smoot was satisfied the bills were all right, and thought the workmen should have their money.

Mr. Armstrong wanted the bills to go through the proper channels.

Mr. Strauss said the bills had never been before the Committee on Streets.

They were finally referred to the Committee on Streets.

The bill of Henry Johnson, for repairs to pumps, coming up.

Mr. O'Neal said the Committee on Streets had ordered the Superintendent of Police to let these pumps alone, but the Mayor seemed to take authority in everything, and had ordered the work done in opposition to the order of the committee, who had therefore refused to sign the bills. He, as chairman, did not propose that the Mayor should exercise any of the authority vested in him, not that he cared for the authority, but because he thought every body ought to attend to his own business and let that of others alone.

Mr. O'Neal offered a resolution removing from office W. B. Brown, Superintendent of Police, for incompetency.

Mr. O'Neal said Mr. Brown had now been suspended for the third time, and was at present in jail on a charge of drunkenness. The Committee on Streets thought that whether drunk or not, Mr. Brown was not competent to perform the duties of the office; certainly in his present condition he was thoroughly incompetent.

Mr. Neale said he viewed the resolution as a report from the Committee on Streets, and felt bound in conscience to vote for it, although it was a very painful duty to him. He read the law on the subject giving the City Council power to remove.

Mr. Armstrong thought the Mayor should have reported his action suspending the Superintendent to the Council. He understood that the Mayor claimed the sole right to remove or suspend officers, but he (Mr. Armstrong) did not concede any such power to him.

Mr. Neale agreed with Mr. Armstrong that the Mayor should have reported to Council. The resolution was unanimously adopted, as was also one to go into convention to fill the vacancy created.

The Board then took a recess to await the action of the Common Council.

Upon reassembling the substitute of the Common Council was received.

Mr. Armstrong opposed the appointment of the Committee, as he believed an investigation would result in the unfortunate man more than the removal, and he thought that wrong. Everybody knew that Brown had been guilty of intoxication and was now in the city jail. He favored immediate action, and moved to adhere to the former action of the Board.

Mr. Neale agreed with Mr. Armstrong. He understood that the Committee on Streets had informed Brown of these charges and warned him of the consequences, and he (the speaker) saw no reason for delay.

Mr. Dowham concurred with Messrs. Armstrong and Neale, and did not see where any injustice could be done by prompt action. The truth of the charges was notorious.

The Board adhered to its action, and sent the resolution back to the Common Council, who returned it with a request for a committee of conference, and Messrs. Dowham and Smoot were appointed on the part of the Board of Aldermen.

The committee reported a recommendation that the Board concur in the resolution of the Common Council.

Mr. Smoot explained that there were fears that there might be a conflict of authority, two Superintendents being, and a law suit on hand.

Mr. Armstrong opposed the recommendation; these questions had to be settled sooner or later, and it might as well be done now.

Mr. Dowham said that it was too late to act to-night, and everybody knew that the Mayor would fight this thing to the bitter end, and it would be better to give him no hold on which he could raise an objection.

Mr. Neale, although he believed the Council had power to act to-night, saw the impossibility of securing immediate action, and would move to adopt the report of the committee.

The report was adopted—aye 5, noes 3.

Mr. Strauss called attention to the great prevalence of false alarms of fire, and hoped some means might be devised by which a stop might be put to the nuisance. Every alarm was a source of considerable expense to the city.

#### COMMON COUNCIL.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Common Council was well attended within the bar, but only a few spectators were present.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of exempting Potomac Lodge, L. O. O. F., from the special paving tax on Columbus street, on the ground that the lodge was a beneficial association and that it had done a great amount of good, and the report was adopted.

A resolution to refer the application of the sureties of contractor Delahay to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund coming up.

Mr. Mushbach said he could not see how the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund could take any effective action in relation to the matter.

Mr. Broders said that the contract to which the petition related was made by the Commissioners, and the whole subject matter was still under their control. For this reason the committee advised the reference.

Mr. Hughes explained that there had been a change in the specifications, and these sureties had, under pledge of being reimbursed, gone on with the building after the failure of the contractor to do the work. He thought the matter was proper for the Finance Committee.

Mr. Seals said he understood that Mr. G. R. Shinn had pledged that this money should be paid. It was not the act of the Commissioners.

Mr. Broders said some gentlemen seemed to know more about the duties of the Finance Committee than the committee did. The committee had examined the matter and made its report as to the best method to be pursued.

Mr. Evans favored a special committee on the subject.

Mr. Latham (Mr. Broders in the chair) read the law creating the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to show that such rights as the Finance Committee proposed to refer to them were beyond their jurisdiction. As the Finance Committee did not feel disposed to take the bill by the horns, he thought that the matter should be either recommended to the Finance Committee or referred to a special committee.

Mr. Broders said that as he understood the matter the Commissioners had not agreed to reimburse, but merely promised to sign a petition to Council in favor of reimbursement.

Mr. Mushbach asked if the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund should refuse to act what would Council do about it. Council had no power to refer such matters to the Commissioners.

On motion the subject was recommended to the Finance Committee.

A resolution removing W. B. Brown from the office of Superintendent of Police for neglect of duty, coming in from the Aldermen.

Mr. Miller thought that there should be some communication in relation to the charges against the Superintendent of Police, or some proof before Council could take action.

Mr. Seals was in favor of looking at the source from which the money his sureties were responsible. It came from prejudice.

The President—The motives of members must not be impugned.

Mr. Hughes did not think that Council had the right to remove a city officer by a mere resolution without a trial. He understood that Mr. Brown had not been suspended. If so he did not see where the Mayor obtained authority to appoint an officer to fill his place.

The Chair said the resolution came from the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Lambdin said that he was on the street committee, but had never heard of such a report.

The Chair said that this was not the time for explanations.

Mr. Lambdin said the Superintendent of Police was in jail for drunkenness, and he thought that immediate action should be had to fill the vacancy in the office.

Mr. Mushbach read the section of the charter which authorizes the Council to remove an incompetent officer, and said that the whole trouble in Mr. Brown's case was that the Mayor had failed to do his duty in the penalties in not removing Brown long ago. It was the characteristic of the Mayor that he follows out his own will without regard to law, decency, or anything else. Mr. Miller regretted that he was obliged to vote against this resolution, but must do so because there was neither charge nor proof against Mr. Brown. Mr. Miller insisted that if this matter was gone into headily it might lead to two Superintendents of Police and a long suit in court. The reason Brown was still Superintendent of Police is that the Mayor of Alexandria knows that he derives his election from Wm. B. Brown, and the remarkable circumstances attending his advent upon the political horizon. He would not remove him altogether because of favoritism and for fear that he would have to report the matter to Council for their action. This would oblige him to recognize the Common Council officially, a thing he has steadily refused to do either in his religious political State papers, or communications, ever since that body gave him mortal offense by differing with him regarding the right to elect the Chief Engineer, &c., and carried their point and were sustained by the arbitrator.

Mr. Miller saw no need of a resolution without charges. If Council could remove Brown without charge, it could remove any other officer.

Mr. Blonheim said he understood that there had already been a trial.

Mr. Latham (Mr. Broders in the chair) said there had never been such a trial as the Mayor had been guilty of in this case. For one he was prepared to take the chance of a suit in Court. He introduced a resolution removing Brown.

Mr. Mushbach said Mr. Latham's resolution did not better the case. It was a mere indictment, not proof, and no man could be convicted on mere charge without trial, and so deprived of office.

Mr. Seals did not dare say any one to tell him there was no prejudice in it. Whenever Mayor Johnson was concerned there was always something set up about his not paying respect to the Council.

Mr. Lambdin wanted the matter referred to the Committee on Streets.

The President said that he had heard that the resolution of the Aldermen was submitted to the Committee on Streets and agreed to by them. Mr. Lambdin being present.

Mr. Mushbach submitted a substitute that a committee be appointed to prepare charges against W. B. Brown, &c., which was agreed to—yeas 13, noes 3.

Mr. Lambdin made an explanation relative to the connection of the Committee on Streets with the case of Wm. B. Brown. The Committee on Streets had once been called by the Mayor to meet on this case, but when they got to the Mayor's office Brown had been discharged, and the Mayor promised that the next time Brown off-anded, the committee would be called, but they had not since heard from him.

Mr. Mushbach introduced a resolution directing the Finance Committee to enquire what amount of money had been received by the Mayor for fines, license tax, &c.

Mr. Broders suggested that it would be better to request the Mayor to make a return to Council or to the committee.

Mr. Mushbach urged that the Finance Committee could make a thorough examination.

Mr. Latham said that when the Finance Committee failed to do this they violated their obligations. While he was Mayor he sent his books to the Finance Committee, and when they did not make an examination he rebuked them for it.

And after some further business without debate, the Board adjourned.

#### Wendell Phillips on Hayes.

Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture in Philadelphia, last night, on "The Holy Alliance—Rum and the Revolver." He said: The epoch in which we live is one given over to a struggle between two organizations. The Northern rests on the Declaration of Independence—the Southern on a denial of it. Ever since Calhoun was graduated at Yale College the South has been educated to believe that universal suffrage was the road to ruin. She believes that as sincerely as Massachusetts believes the opposite. In due time the antagonism culminated in the rebellion. Both sections were equally sincere and equally in earnest—the North sincerely right, the South sincerely wicked—"believing a lie."

Does human nature or history allow us to think that the deep rooted convictions of seventy years have been changed by a dozen defeats in battle and a dozen years of angry submission? The struggle between Cavalier and Roundhead lasted a century. The struggle between similar forces in France began in 1789 and has not yet ended. How can sixteen years be expected to finish the war here between forces as angry and as radical as those which shook England and France for a century? A single man may change his opinions. Millions of men rarely do, and when such changes take place they require generations to ripen and complete them. If Lee had driven Grant into Ohio, and our men had been paroled at Columbia, would Massachusetts have taken down Bunker Hill Monument or set fire to Faneuil Hall with her copy of the Declaration of Independence? No. We should have closed up our ranks and sworn to live and die with Sam Adams.

The South went home, an idle mass, to plot for getting by the ballot what the bullet had lost. Our soldiers melted into lawyers, mechanics, merchants, every profession and trade of busy men. The South had no such resources. She was never trained to earn a living. She must steal it from somebody. Her burglars' tools are the revolver, domination over the ballot box, and cabal blending politics and Congress. If the democratic party had succeeded it would have owed its power to a new name. Her ally was, as of old, the rotten mass of ignorant slaves. Under our present working of universal suffrage the magistracy of cities represents and is chosen by their criminal and dangerous classes. The journals proclaimed last October that Tilden could have New York city if Morrissey, Kelly and O'Brien chose. How could they give it to him? By their control of its slums. If Tilden had entered the White House it would have been the revolvers

of Carolina and the grog shops of New York that lifted him there. The white South believes to day that she is contending for good government and the highest interests of civilization. In political matters the two sections do not speak the same language. Right and justice mean different things at the North and at the South. The South clings to her ideas with all the energy of angry defeat. Men always love what they suffer for. The North has abolished slavery, but it lasted long enough to make almost every Northerner a flunky, hence the danger that the South will be finally victorious.

Oh! that Carey were living and President of these States! His is the hand to save us. The South needs the Carey treatment—first show that we can crush it and are determined, at any cost, to be obeyed; then you may "gentle" the brute and conciliate all you please. Until then the South sees that all this conciliation is only cowardice trying to pass for magnanimity.

History repeats itself. What the South needs to-day is the element which Charlemagne, William the Conqueror, and Cromwell contributed to their times—the heavy hand and fearless grasp which holds disorderly and struggling forces quiet, until peace is tempted and won to settle the elements which mould our modern civilization—capital, labor, commerce, education, hope and equality before the law. This grasp Grant would have used, but the senseless clamor of timid Congressmen and silly journalists prevented. Hayes proclaims his purpose to forgo and surrender it. When he took office Appomattox faded out of sight and the South was victorious in spite of it. Hall of what Grant gained for us at Appomattox Hayes surrendered in Washington on the 30th of March.

The South has no purpose to use such forces as I just named. Peace and honesty on her part, in Andrew Johnson's day, would have won ample capital to her use. She defied law, encouraged kink and laughed at good faith—the cement of States—and hence she starves and rots to day. She has no business training—no part or lot in the spirit of the century. Her only trade is politics; that is her only tool. Bullets failed. She has neither finances nor trade, mechanics nor educated class to work with. Plot and cabal are her only tools. With these she places to force from the North the wealth she cannot earn, lost the opportunity to attract, and must wither and rot without.

In Andrew Johnson's day the North urged the Southern white to take his place at the head of society and hearily did the new order of things. Hampton and his caste found scorn on the offer and haughtily bid us build with such materials as we could find. If the days are dark now, whose fault is it?

It is useless to deny that the South cherishes the color line. We need no committees of investigation, or testimony of individuals. Laws are unchangeable evidence of a people's purpose. Examine the statute books of Virginia and Tennessee. The cruel ingenuity with which the tools are there furnished to oppress the negro is equalled only in the bloody and infamous code which England built up, in 200 years, to crush Ireland and drive the Irish race out of it. Capital is the most delicate test and thermometer to measure the heat or cold of men's confidence in the peace of a community. If the Southern white man were really moved by such feelings as he professes capital would eagerly seek that golden field of matchless investment, as for the last forty years, it has sought the West. But neither the oily rhetoric of the journals, nor the soft soldier of presidential messages, can draw dollars from republicans or democratic pockets for investment in the Gulf States. Yet, in spite of this indubitable evidence, the President affects to believe Hampton and Assaiah Butler of South Carolina; and he calls on Joseph Surtees to write his laudatory of "fine sentiments." We need only that and his Cabinet to forecast his future. The Cabinet of Lincoln was one made of trimmers. Except Stanton and Cameron every member believed in whitening down justice to suit customers. Grant's Cabinet was one of mediocrities. He seems to have shrunk from consulting with first rate men.

Hayes' Cabinet reminds one of a story of Tupper, the English painter. He had hung up at his exhibition a painting subtitled in color. As he studied it on the wall the canvas seemed to fade out of sight in the presence of its bright rivals. After gazing awhile, Turner flung a drop of bright red on the centre of his piece, and the picture glowed into starting effect. So I can see Hayes gathering his Cabinet. There is Sherman, who will have a name linked to no measure or idea—his only record that he entered Congress poor and leaves it rich. Evans reminds one of the Protestant riots in London, when men chalked on their closed shutters "no popery," to conciliate the mob. One timid citizen, anxious to stand well with both sides, chalks up "no religion." Amid this death grapple between Caste and the Declaration of Independence Evans writes on his flag "No principles." Then comes Schurz, the Swiss soldier, always to let Hayes gaze at the colorless piece, which was hardly visible. Suddenly he remembers Slavery hound Devereux—the low monotony of whose life rose only once into national infamy, when, with his own hands, he put chains on Thomas Sims and dragged him down State street. Hayes flung that blood red drop on the canvas, and behold! it glows immortal—the slave-hound Cabinet! Perhaps you will say Devereux sinned long ago, so did Judas Iscariot. And Judas besides repented and hung himself. If Devereux had done that Judas would have no right to resent the comparison. But in spite of repentance, and after 1,800 years, Judas and John. No years can sweeten a slave catcher any more than the whole ocean could cleanse Lady Macbeth's bloody hand. I can forgive Fouts and Longstreet; O'Connor, who voted for slavery, yes, and Lincoln, who helped to extend the area of slave hunting; for I remember where all of them lived and were born. But the being base enough actually, with his own hands, to crush back into slavery the hero who proved his title and fitness for freedom by the courage of flight—such a hound has, in this world, no forgiveness. It is not safe, considering the moral training of the world to risk forgiving such a one. A Massachusetts man, in the full blaze of anti-slavery truth, in the city of Chauncy, Parker and Garrison, to volunteer at slave catching! Such a hound should ever after be hidden in privacy and hermitage; he has no right to obtrude himself on the disgust of mankind. Fancy him entering the Cabinet chamber! Sherman, never an abolitionist, neither knows nor cares about his history. Evans receives him with the suave indifference of one who is "everything but brains and nothing long." Schurz has neither brain nor heart enough to understand why slave hunting should discredit any one, provided it pays well. Key, accustomed, like all Southerners, to use slave catchers and despise them, makes no effort to hide his disgust. Such a Cabinet—a slave-hound Cabinet—to pilot this ship, to lead on the hot indignation of twenty million Northerners and the useless hate of millions at the South! Only "gush," and idly would dream of such a thing! A gushing thing was the younger Miss Peckskill, that lovely girl would not take passage on such a craft.

What name shall we give to the cool and barefaced assumption which claims that the Cabinet represents all the elements of our politics? Where do you find it in the elements which Blaine, Morton and Butler stand for? Without that idea in the forefront of the canvass Tilden would be to day in the White House and the republicans not only defeated, but humbled by their overwhelming annihilation. Every other element appears in the Cabinet. This only—the Hamlet of the piece—is omitted. There is Evans, who represents the neutrals—men so indifferent that, in this battle of giants and

struggle of principles, they could see nothing either in the republican or democratic party worth working for. Schurz stands for the treachery, self-interest and morbid office seeking that rebelled with Greeley. Key brings in Tilden and secession. Devereux keeps fresh before us the men who ate dirt and wore collars in the old pre-slavery days. If the Presidential canvass had contained only these forces Hayes would dwell quietly to day in Ohio. Blaine and the bloody shirt elected our President. During the long doubt of December and January the only word that reached us from Gov. Hayes was the assurance how "deeply he felt for the negroes; how he pitied them if the count should show Tilden elected!" He knew well enough then what chord would reach the nation's heart and make men pray for his success. If Tilden had been counted in what more would the South have asked of him? What more would he have dared to do than to withdraw the troops? Fancy Hayes proclaiming in October that he contemplated calling home the troops! If the telegraph had announced such a purpose on his part that moment the canvass would have virtually ended and Tilden would have walked unchallenged over the course. If the Cabinet calls home the troops I affirm they hold ass which have been obtained on false pretenses.

Hayes, the almost unvarying custom and courtesy of our politics is for the President to offer to the next strongest candidate of his party the position of Secretary of State. When Hayes omitted this offer to Blaine, and, further, excluded from his Cabinet the idea Mr. Blaine represents, he not only insulted Blaine, he revealed himself as purposely betraying the ranks that elected him. But Lamar and Hill "prophecy soft things." Yes, while their white constituents will not speak to Longstreet, Blaine's spear once revealed Hill's black heart. Does any cunning man, after outlying, sumble twice over the same stone? They both are behaving well before company. We have tried conciliation before.

Andrew Johnson, made Vice President, was our first experiment. No one will claim that as a success. Ackerman, Mosby, Longstreet are later instances. The South lost three men and we gained just three; that is all.

But Wade Hampton and Nicholls promise that, if recognized, they will keep the peace and protect the negro. Promise! Why, the whole soul of the South is hidden by successive layers of broken promises made the last forty years. She never yet has kept a promise. To trust a Southern promise would be fair evidence of insanity. The white South stands to day prepared before the world, her cartel of honor broken and forfeited. Unasked she offered her oath of submission, and took life, land, citizenship and all its privileges, in return pledging herself to obey the constitution and secure to every man of every race his rights. Dishonorably, in the face of the world, over and over again she has broken the oath she volunteered to take, and stands perjured before the world. Such men presume to call themselves gentlemen and talk of promises! It was a gross insult to the American people when the President received the Hamburg assassin, Butler, into consultation. What can consulting with assassins lead to? Nothing but more murders of innocent men.

No, the epoch is not ended. Whoever says so is either a knave or a dupe. The battle is only postponed from Waterloo to the coup d'etat of 1871 and the stuffed trial boxes of November, 1852. Then France tried to create a republic; we are trying to save one.

What do we owe the men of '76? Not empty eulogies. Rhetoric is the talent of decaying States. The debt we owe our fathers is to give the world proof that they really launched the best government ever framed. What is that proof? Not swelling numbers, not vast wealth, not wide lands. If that were so Russia could compete with us. The test of governments is the men they produce. Humboldt said the "finest fruit earth holds up to its Maker is a finished man."

So of States. If this be so, then what we owe the fathers is to show that the government they founded—and which we claim is the best—does produce men; wise, brave, far-seeing, devoted men, able and ready to save the State their fathers created; men cheered by no juggle of words, blinded by no cloud of pretense, able to discover the cause of Liberty and Justice under any disguise, and whether he comes as Southern assessor, Northern pardoner to vice, or a cheat disguised as patriot—sure to unmask and crush him under foot.

After a day's weary march Mohammed was camping with his followers. One said, "I will follow my camel, and commit it to God." Mohammed said, "Friend, tie thy camel, and commit it to God."

Let us heed the moral. Do not melt into gush. Do not believe that human nature has, all of a sudden, changed, and history is no longer any longer. Do not think with childish, unfeeling innocence that nowadays grapes grow on thorns and figs on thistles; that we have been mistaken when we believed the South to be a tiger—she has been all the while a coining dove, whose plumage we have cruelly ruffled while misled by this mischief.

Do not fling the reins loose on the neck of an angry people in such senseless folly, and then fancy God will bless us. He promises no blessing to such improvidence. The State to good common sense, to the lessons of history, to the great forces of civilization, law, order, justice and peace. Use all possible means to secure the aid and protection of these, and, then, only, then, trust the great future to God.—N. F. Herald.

#### Telegraphic Summary.

Snow fell in New York last night.

The schooner Adler Schaefer went ashore at Cape May last night.

D. C. Jackson fell dead at Middletown, N. Y., this morning.

Fifteen thousand feet of lumber were washed away at Pawucket this morning.

Turkish and Russian securities are advancing in the English markets.

A train loaded with silks, teas and hops from Yokohama left San Francisco yesterday for New York.

The Tennessee Legislature adjourned without making any arrangements to adjust the State debt.

Henry Weiden, a baggage master on the Grand Trunk Railroad, has been arrested for smuggling goods from Canada.

The original order from Brigham Young directing the Mountain Meadows massacre has been discovered and published.

Three bridges were washed away between Amherst and Northampton, Mass., by the freshet.

Charles Brown was sent to the State prison to day for attempting to rob the New London Savings Bank.

The schooner Anna C. Platt went ashore near Shinnecock Monday night. Edward Howell was washed overboard and lost. A schooner went ashore at Plum Out Island Monday night and sank. James Harris, and John Stephens were lost.

#### Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Gov. Nichols yesterday telegraphed to the President a protest against the restoration of the old status quo, the latter a dispatch of Monday to General Augur, being interpreted as having that effect in view. He stated at length the disastrous effect likely to result from any such attempt in unsettling values, destroying business, and endangering the public peace, adding that he would not be responsible for the result. Late to-night dispatches were received from Washington in regard to the restoration of the old status quo. The President had been entirely misinterpreted. That he had no idea of restoring the status quo, other than it existed at the end of Grant's administration, which only looked to the preservation of the public peace, against armed violence; that no interference would occur in the making of any legal measures that might be taken in establishing his (Nicholls') government. The effect of this has considerably raised the spirits of the Nicholls administration.

#### City Council.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held March 27, 1871, the following were present: Samuel H. Janney, esq., President; Messrs. Smoot, Moore, Strauss, Armstrong, Dowham, Neale and C. Neal.

The Committee on Claims reported a bill of saying the bill of B. Branner, for repairs to a bridge, and the bill of J. A. Smith, for printing, assigned to the Committee on Gas, and the bills were ordered to be read.

Bills of Kelly & Boyer, for paving, and also of John Summers, \$1337; also bills of Henry Johnson for repairs to the pump at the corner of Queen and Streets, were referred to the Committee on Streets.

On motion it was resolved that the Auditor issue his warrant in favor of the heirs of Thomas Morris for the sum of \$24.05, balance of \$24.05 as policeman for the month ending April 1, 1871.

Sanitary bills of Wm. Cogan for work done at the Market building, court room, &c., were referred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

A petition of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co. for permission to erect poles in the city and of the city was granted, provided they should erect the poles on the property owned by the city, and the poles should be placed before whose property they were to be placed, the Committee on Streets, was ordered to be paid.

Reports of the Committee on Finance and Claims of G. L. Gutzberger, D. L. Smoot, J. A. Smith and Potomac Lodge, L. O. O. F., were received from the Common Council and the action concurred in.

The following preamble and resolutions adopted by the following vote: Ayes, Messrs. Janney, Smoot, Moore, Strauss, Armstrong, Dowham, Neale and C. Neal; noes, none.

Whereas William B. Brown, Superintendent of Police has proven himself incompetent and charging the duties of his office; therefore,

Resolved by the City Council, That Wm. B. Brown be, and is hereby, removed from his office of Superintendent of Police, and that the vacancy be filled by the appointment of a committee to select a person to convene in joint convention for the purpose of filling the vacancy occasioned by the removal of W. B. Brown.

An act to amend section 10 Chapter 10 of the Code of Virginia, was taken from the table by its third reading and passed by the following vote: Ayes, Messrs. Janney, Smoot, Moore, Strauss, Armstrong, Dowham, Neale and C. Neal; noes, none.

The report of the Finance Committee on a petition of the sure